

Physics Facilities Management

Facility Definition Document

Facility Definition Document for

P-FM-FDD-2000-001.0

Date of Issue:	05/01/2000
Effective Date:	05/01/2000
Next Review Date:	N/A

Approvals:

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May 2000

Introduction and Purpose

LIR 300-00-05.0, Facility Hazard Categorization, compliments the expectations contained in LA-UR-98-2837, Rev.3, Integrated Safety Management, and establishes Laboratory requirements to identify and analyze hazards associated with facility operations. This in turn forms the basis for determining appropriate level of controls including the control of Authorization Basis (AB).

Under the provisions of this LIR, all Laboratory facilities shall be categorized in accordance with the requirements within six months of the issue date, 11/03/99.

This Facility Definition Document (FDD) has been prepared by the P-FM Facilities Management Group, working with tenant representatives, to meet the requirements of LIR 300-00-05.0

- to identify the buildings within Facility Management Unit (FMU) 77;
- to state their segmentation for the purpose of categorization;
- to assign a hazard category to the segment(s); and,
- to define the implementation schedule for revision of Facility Safety Plans to describe segments as categorized.

Scope

This FDD is applicable to all of the buildings in FMU 77. The Physics Division Director is the owning landlord for FMU 77. P-FM provides facility management services for FMU 77.

By agreement between the FMU 77 FM and the FMU 80 FM, the grounds between buildings are not owned by FMU 77 with the exception of TA-51 as defined in this document. Facility categorization for FMU 77 will not therefore address the land between buildings, except at TA-51.

Definitions

Category: An assigned rank for buildings based upon the potential consequences of the hazards contained in the building (s).

Facility: A collection of buildings, not necessarily in geographical proximity, which are managed in a specific Facility Management Unit.

Facility Manager (FM): The person who has direct responsibility for a facility or group of related facilities as defined in the LANL Facility Management Program (LIR 280-02-01).

Facility Safety Plan (FSP): A document upon which the decision on how to safely operate a facility is based. For non-nuclear facilities, this may form the entire

authorization basis. The document may contain all information, or may reference other documents which provide information to support safe operation.

Nonnuclear Facility: A facility whose activities involve hazards other than radioactive or fissionable materials, or that present radiological hazards only to workers in the immediate area of the source.

Owning Division Director: The Division Director (DD) to whom landlord responsibility for a facility management unit is assigned.

Segmentation: The process of subdividing a facility in order to allow different categories to be applied to buildings within the facility.

Standard Industrial Hazards: Hazards that are commonly found throughout industry, commonly accepted by the public and regulated by occupational safety and health standards.

Responsibilities

Owning Division Director

Shall ensure that facility categorization is established and maintained in accordance with this LIR for new and existing facilities in their facility management units

Facility Manager

Shall establish and maintain the facility categorization in accordance with this LIR for new and existing facilities in their facility management units

ESH-3

Shall provide institutional interpretation of standards, technical assistance in hazard and consequence analyses and independent quality reviews of facility categorizations within 30 days of submittal.

Facility Hazard Categorization Requirement

1. Define Facility Boundaries and Identify Facility Activities

1.1 Facility Boundaries

FMU-77 is a geographically diverse facility, occupying space at TA3, TA35, TA51, and TA57. TA3 and TA35 are managed by more than one FMU. TA51 and TA-57 are solely managed by FMU 77. Tenants are from a number of divisions including P as the major tenant, as well as others from EES, MST, NIS, and DX that have substantial population in FMU-77. A list of tenant groups is below.

The facility is described as follows:

TA3: An area within this TA bounded on the north by Jemez road, to the east by Diamond Drive, to the south by Pajarito canyon . Buildings included in TA3 FMU 77 are listed below.

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TA35: An area within this TA bounded on the north by Canada del Buey, on the east by Fence Canyon, on the south by the head of Mortandad Canyon, and on the west by TA-50. Buildings included in TA35 FMU 77 are listed below.

TA51: An area bounded on the south by Pajarito Road, on the east by TA54, on the north by the Canada del Buey, and on the west by TA46. All buildings at TA-51 are within FMU 77. The fenced field research area that covers the southern portion of TA-51, is used for environmental research, and is managed as part of FMU 77. Other outdoor areas more than 5 feet from the structures that lie outside the field research area are administrated by the Utilities and Infrastructure organization.

TA57: TA-57, the “Fenton Hill Site” is located approximately 35 miles west of Los Alamos on the southwest edge of the Valles Caldera in the Jemez Mountains. The site lies on US Forest Service land. The land use is governed by agreement between the DOE and the USFS. The “Ops Building,” (57-17), is the primary building on the site and houses restrooms, shops, and a conference room. The site also includes a 5 million-gallon pond, a 1 million-gallon pond, 25 miscellaneous small structures, optical telescopes, a warehouse and one 10,000-foot deep geothermal well.

This FDD is applicable to all LANL buildings defined to be part of FMU 77 and listed in the MOADS database. This FDD is applicable to the following buildings at TA-3, TA-35, TA-51 and TA-57.

TA-3 Buildings

SM-40	SM-582	SM-1714	SM-1950
SM-105	SM-583	SM-1730	SM-1951
SM-206	SM-584	SM-1731	SM-1956
SM-215	SM-585	SM-1767	SM-1960
SM-216	SM-698	SM-1776	SM-1986
SM-218	SM-699	SM-1777	SM-2018
SM-228	SM-789	SM-1778	SM-2028
SM-253	SM-792	SM-1781	SM-2031
SM-271	SM-799	SM-1784	SM-2043
SM-316	SM-871	SM-1789	SM-2056
SM-322	SM-872	SM-1855	SM-2058
SM-406	SM-926	SM-1865	SM-2063
SM-422	SM-1228	SM-1868	SM-2130
SM-460	SM-1229	SM-1887	SM-2139
SM-461	SM-1269	SM-1888	SM-2158
SM-462	SM-1516	SM-1911	SM-2197
SM-467	SM-1522	SM-1912	SM-2207
SM-472	SM-1528	SM-1930	SM-2234
SM-473	SM-1529	SM-1932	SM-2237
SM-477	SM-1530	SM-1933	SM-2279
SM-494	SM-1533	SM-1934	SM-2291
SM-528	SM-1540	SM-1935	SM-2292
SM-539	SM-1541	SM-1936	SM-2295
SM-545	SM-1572	SM-1937	SM-2296
SM-546	SM-1578	SM-1938	SM-2297
SM-549	SM-1596	SM-1939	SM-2298

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SM-555	SM-1612	SM-1940	SM-2317
SM-563	SM-1648	SM-1941	SM-2318
SM-566	SM-1701	SM-1943	
SM-581	SM-1702	SM-1948	

TA-35 Buildings

TSL-86	TSL-255	TSL-369	TSL-510
TSL-125	TSL-256	TSL-370	TSL-511
TSL-127	TSL-258	TSL-451	TSL-512
TSL-128	TSL-325	TSL-470	TSL-513
TSL-189	TSL-359	TSL-473	TSL-516
TSL-207	TSL-360	TSL-484	TSL-520
TSL-242	TSL-361	TSL-502	TSL-521

TA-51 Buildings

RC-11	RC-27	RC-73	RC-90
RC-12	RC-54	RC-74	RC-91
RC-21	RC-56	RC-80	RC-92
RC-23	RC-65	RC-81	RC-103
RC-25	RC-66	RC-82	RC-104
RC-26	RC-67	RC-89	

TA-57 Buildings

3	35	56	66
4	37	59	67
7	41	60	70
17	49	61	73
18	50	63	74
19	52	65	118
27			

The facility includes offices, laboratories, and the infrastructure to accommodate the mission of the Los Alamos National Laboratory. The following organizations occupy space within this facility:

B-2	EES-15	NIS-4	P-DO
CIC-10	EES-DO	NIS-CSSE	P-FM
CSSE	ESA-ED	NIS-RD	S-6
CST-1	ESA-EPE	NW-EP	X-CM
DX-2	ESH-4	NW-SC	X-DO
DX-3	F-IFMPO	P-21	
DX-5	MST-10	P-22	
DX-6	MST-11	P-23	
EES-1	MST-NHMFL	P-24	
EES-4	NIS-1	P-25	
EES-5	NIS-2	P-26	
EES-8	NIS-3	PA-4	

1.2 Facility Activities

The FMU was segmented according to commonality of activities and appropriate physical isolation. Segment 1 and 2 of the FMU will be addressed in an individual Facility Safety Plan and segments 3 and 4 will each be addressed in two additional Facility Safety Plans.

The majority of buildings in FMU 77 are office buildings, and the activities involve routine office work and standard industrial hazards (SIH). These buildings will comprise one segment of the FMU, as stated in Section 1.3.

The following buildings contain laboratory areas where hazardous materials are present. Most buildings are physically isolated, precluding interactions caused by common phenomena. These buildings will comprise separate segments, as defined in Section 1.3.

TA3	Building 40	Occupied by various experimental activities operated by MST-11, P-21, NIS-1, NIS-2 and calibration activities operated by ESH-4
	Building 216	Contains a mix of office, shop, storage, and laboratory areas occupied by P-22 and DX-5.
	Building 218	Contains a mix of office and laboratory areas occupied by P-21 and P-25.
	Building 253	Contains a mix of offices, shops, storage, and laboratory areas occupied by P-23 and P-FM.
	Building 271	Field Support Facility, is located off East Jemez Road near the county landfill. The site consists of SM-271, several transportainers, and the “yard” areas that are used to store and deploy equipment & materials which supports the Environmental Restoration projects across the entire LANL site.
	Building 316	Will house Flash X-Ray Generating Equipment operated by DX-4.
	Building 494	EES-1 Geochemistry laboratories.
	Building 1578	NIS-1 Lightening Measurements experiments associated with acquisition of RF signals and electric field change signals.
	Building 1701	NIS-1 Marx Bank Pulse Generator technology development.

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TA35	Building 125	The ATLAS pulsed power project is presently being constructed in a large portion of the building. Adjacent office areas, shops, and other laboratory space containing chemicals, lasers and high voltage.
	Building 128	P-24 Operations COLT, CTX, CHAMP and ESA-EPE Mover Project and robotics experiment contain various laboratory hazards.
	Building 189	Trident laser facility, offices and large-scale laser operation.
	Building 207	Laboratory space, primarily work utilizing lasers
TA51	Building RC-11 Building RC-12	Two environmental science laboratory buildings (RC-11, RC-12), a 20 acre field research area, a warehouse (RC-23) are used for research, data collection & storage associated with the environmental research.

The remainder of the buildings in FMU 77 are office buildings and transportainers.

1.3 Segmentation of the Facility for the Purpose of Categorization

The facility is segmented into the following areas:

FMU 77 Segment 1: TA3 building 40 which contains a variety of laboratory activities including radioactive sources and other calibration material for the purpose of analysis as well as ionizing radiation producing equipment, non-ionizing radiation producing equipment (e.g. lasers), compressed gases, other hazardous materials.

FMU 77 Segment 2: TA3 Building 216, 218, 271, 494; TA35 Building 125, 128 and 189 and 207; TA-51 Buildings RC-11 and RC-12 which all contain a variety of experimental equipment such as lasers, high voltage equipment, radiation producing equipment, chemicals, and other hazardous materials.

FMU 77 Segment 3: Fenton Hill is located is the site of the Milagro Gamma Ray Observatory. The Hot Dry Rock (HDR) project, for which this site was originally developed, was decommissioned in 1997.

FMU 77 Segment 4: All remaining buildings in the FMU, which are office structures only and contain standard industrial hazards.

2. Identify Hazards Associated With the Activities of a Facility (Segment)

The hazards associated with each segment were identified using the following processes:

- Review of the chemical inventory for total quantities

- Review of the chemical inventory for quantities which exceed the ERPG/TEEL2 levels
- Review of radiological material in laboratories
- Meeting with tenants to identify hazards using the Health Hazard Assessment and Building Run Sheets
- Meeting with the tenants to use the non-nuclear hazard screening categories (not mandatory)
- Review of tenant Hazard Control Plans and Standard Operating Procedures
- Building tours and inspections

Supporting information such as printouts from inventory databases.

Detailed documentation supporting the hazard identification is available from the Facility Manager. Information includes copies of relevant Hazard Control Plans, database printouts such as ACIS and the radioactive source inventory, results of S-2 calculations for ERPG/TEEL2 levels, and notes from tenant interactions.

3. Determine Facility Categorization From Consequence Analysis

The basis for FMU 77 segment categorization is the OSHA Process Safety Management Standard (29 CFR 1910.119), LANL Facility Hazard Categorization (LIR 300-00-05.0), LANL Chemical Management (LIR 402-510-01.0), and LANL Facility Hazard Categorization Guidance (LIG 300-00-05 [draft, 3/2000]). These documents and their respective interpretations permit facility categorization in a risk-based, graded approach. Of particular note are the exclusion of sealed sources from facility radioactive inventory and the use of “standard industrial hazards.” Some of the activities specifically excluded under the “Standard Industrial Hazards” clause are light chemical laboratories (interpreted to include research laboratories), compressed and liquid gases, and storage areas for non-nuclear and non-explosive chemicals. Guidance documentation permits the exclusion of all lasers. This approach has been utilized in the categorization of FMU 77. The non-nuclear “Low Hazard Category” is defined such that the hazards and consequences possess “relatively low on-site and negligible off-site consequences...” Each of the FMU 77 segments falls into the Low Hazard category. Office spaces are considered low hazard category by definition.

It is important to note that the Low Hazard Facility Categorization doesn’t imply a lack of hazards nor hazardous materials. The Low Hazard Category merely identifies that facilities activities’ impact on the health and safety of personnel and the environment are relatively low. Each facility must comply with other ES&H requirements designed to protect employees, the public, the environment, and laboratory equipment. This compliance is required regardless of the Hazard Category. The primary ES&H requirements are hazardous waste operations (29CFR1910.120), hazard communications (29CFR1910.1200), chemical hygiene programs (29CFR1910.1450), and a number of carcinogen specific standards.

Segment 1

TA-3, Buildings 40 Categorized as Low Hazard

SM-40 houses a variety of activities of several groups. Of particular interest are the calibration activities conducted by ESH-4, Instrument Calibration Team. Calibration activities conducted by ESH-4 include instrument development and instrument calibration. The sealed calibration sources are exempt, small amounts of tritium gas is used in a closed system and the quantities and toxicity of cleaning solvent (primarily isopropanol) are within the consumer quantity expectation. Groups NIS-1 and NIS-2 also use low level sealed radioactive sources for calibration & testing activities. NIS-1 and NIS-2 utilize ionizing radiation producing equipment, non-ionizing radiation sources, compressed gases and small amounts of chemicals. MST-11 uses a variety of chemicals, compressed gases including 300 lbs of Hydrogen gas stored in a tube trailer on the north side of the building. This quantity is less than PSM/RMP thresholds and therefore classified as a low hazard.

Segment 1 has been identified as low hazard and it has been identified that further evaluation of seismic impacts, fire impacts, ventilation, evacuation & notification procedures, and facility emergency procedures is necessary for this building.

FMU 77, Segment 1, Categorization Checklist

Hazard	Y	N	Level H/M/L	Notes
Biological	Y		L	Biophysics experiments utilize single non-infected lab rats for short periods of time.
Electrical (non-facility)	Y		L	Various groups perform electrical activities on power supplies and other programmatic equipment. Controlled via group HCPs.
Lasers	Y		L	Lasers: All Classes appropriately controlled within lab areas.
Chemical	Y		L	Various groups utilize a variety of chemicals (i.e cleaning solvents) in small quantities (not exceeding PSM/RMP thresholds) utilized by various operating groups .
Asphyxiant	Y		L	Small quantities of compressed gases (e.g. Nitrogen) dispersed throughout building. Stored properly in designated storage areas.
Beryllium		N	L	
Carcinogen	Y		L	MST-11, P-21 utilize small amounts of chemicals (not exceeding PSM/RMP thresholds) for analytical procedures and stored properly in designated storage areas.

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Hazard	Y	N	Level H/M/L	Notes
Reproductive toxin	Y		L	Various operating groups utilize small amounts of chemicals (not exceeding PSM/RMP thresholds) for analytical procedures and stored properly in designated storage areas.
Highly toxic (acute or chronic)		N	L	
Explosive		N	L	
Hazardous gas	Y		L	
Ignitable liquid or gas	Y		L	Propane, hydrogen (not exceeding PSM/RMP thresholds) utilized in analytical procedures. Properly stored in designated storage areas.
Incompatible materials		N	L	
Irritant				Various operating groups utilize small amounts of chemicals (not exceeding PSM/RMP thresholds) for analytical procedures and stored properly in designated storage areas.
Mutagen		N	L	
Poison		N	L	
strong oxidizer		N	L	
systemic poison		N	L	
PCBs		N	L	
Asbestos		N	L	
Radiofrequency and microwave radiation	Y		L	NIS Antenna on roof are below TLV.
Infrared radiation		N	L	
UV light		N	L	
Electromagnetic radiation		N	L	
Physical Hazards		N	L	
compressed gases	Y		L	Do not exceed ERPG-2 Screening Levels.
Cryogenics	Y		L	LN2 properly stored on loading dock or in laboratories.
pressurized systems		N	L	
Radioactive Materials	Y			Do not exceed 1027 thresholds
Materials	Y		L	Lecture bottles (450 cc) of tritium used for calibration and vented to closed loop system.
Criticality		N	L	

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Hazard	Y	N	Level H/M/L	Notes
Sources	Y			Sealed sources and sources with elevated occupational exposure potential in storage pits

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Segment 2

TA3, Buildings 216, 218, 253, 271, 494, 1578, 1701

TA-35 Buildings 125, 128, 189

TA-51 Buildings 11, 12

Categorized as Low Hazard

These buildings house a variety of experimental activities of different groups. Activities include use of chemicals, compressed gases, ionizing-radiation producing equipment, low level radioactive sources, pulsed power equipment, non-ionizing radiation producing (e.g. lasers), hazardous materials, and other standard industrial hazards. There are no biological activities conducted in these buildings.

Building 216 is located in a secured area and house experimental areas occupied by P-22, DX-6.

FMU 77, Segment 2, Categorization Checklist

Hazard	Y	N	Level H/M/L	Notes
Biological		N	L	
Electrical (non-facility)	Y		L	Atlas: high voltage operations utilized standard industrial hazard controls. Groups perform electrical activities on programmatic equipment. Hazards controlled via group HCPs.
Lasers	Y		L	Lasers: All classes properly controlled within lab area.
Chemical	Y		L	
Asphyxiant	Y		L	P-21 utilizes cryogens for experimental purposes. Facility & activity level engineering controls are utilized.
Beryllium	Y		L	Trident uses <mg quantities, in one laboratory, in foil, ball & crystal form.
Carcinogen		N	L	
Reproductive toxin	Y		L	
Highly toxic (acute or chronic)		N	L	
Explosive	Y		L	Pulsed power switches contain very low amounts of explosive.
Hazardous gas		N	L	
Ignitable liquid or gas	Y		L	
Incompatible materials		N	L	
irritant		N	L	
mutagen		N	L	
poison		N	L	
strong oxidizer		N	L	

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Hazard	Y	N	Level H/M/L	Notes
systemic poison		N	L	
PCBs		N	L	
asbestos		N	L	
Radiofrequency and microwave radiation	Y		L	Various plasma operations generate RF/microwave radiation. Leakage exposures are controlled below TLV.
Infrared radiation		N	L	
UV light		N	L	
Electromagnetic radiation	Y		L	Electromagnetic pulse generated during marx bank discharge.
Physical Hazards		N	L	
compressed gases	Y		L	Various groups utilized various compressed gases during experimental activities and stored appropriately.
cryogenics	Y		L	LN2 properly stored on loading dock or in laboratories. O2 alarms in areas of low oxygen deficiency.
pressurized systems	Y		L	Standard industrial analytical instruments
Radioactive Materials	Y		L	Do not exceed 1027 levels
materials		N	L	
criticality		N	L	
sources	Y		L	Low level check sources

Segment 3**TA 57 Fenton Hill Site
Categorized as Low Hazard**

The Fenton Hill Site was originally developed for Laboratory's Hot Dry Rock (HDR) project. The group EES-4 owned and operated this geothermal research site to study and develop hot dry rock technology. The Hot Dry Rock project was decommissioned in 1997. One 10,000 foot deep geothermal well remains for use by EES-4 in the development of down-hole instruments for oil and gas research programs. EES-4 also uses the site for research of drilling technologies. Micro-borehole technology research includes drilling shallow holes (up to 350 ft) at the Fenton Hill Site.

With the decommissioning of Hot Dry Rock, the primary users of the site are projects observing astronomical events. The high altitude and dark skies makes the site ideal for astronomy work. The Milagro Gamma-Ray Observatory (P-23) uses hundreds of sensitive, light-detecting photomultiplier tubes in the 5 million-gallon pond to record signals from high-energy cosmic emissions. The pond is fully lined and covered. The cover can be inflated to allow personnel entry for experiment construction and/or repair. An aerial lightning protection grid, covering the pond, minimizes the risk of the experiment receiving a direct lightning strike. A water treatment facility maintains the high water quality necessary for these experiments. The counting house (57-74) contains the electronic equipment that records the Milagro data.

A second astrophysics facility at the site is operated by INPAC (Institute for Nuclear and Particle Astrophysics and Cosmology). A suite of optical telescopes sits on a common concrete pad near the center of the Fenton Hill site. These include automatic and robotic telescopes that allow astronomers and astronomy students to search the sky from their computer terminals. The telescopes are housed within protective structures.

FMU 77, Segment 3, Categorization Checklist

Hazard	Y	N	Level H/M/L	Notes
Biological		N	L	
Electrical (non-facility)	Y		L	Standard electrical hazards associated with AC voltage and various power supplies.
Lasers	Y		L	Class IIIB Lasers used for phototube detector calibration.
Chemical		N	L	
Asphyxiant		N	L	
Beryllium		N	L	
Carcinogen		N	L	
Reproductive toxin		N	L	

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Hazard	Y	N	Level H/M/L	Notes
Highly toxic (acute or chronic)		N	L	
Explosive		N	L	
Hazardous gas	Y		L	Hydrogen Sulfide exposure in 1 million gallon pond is continuously monitored during operations when exposure risk is highest. Area is posting with warning signs.
Ignitable liquid or gas	Y		L	Above ground fuel storage tanks are stored outside with secondary containment. Other flammable gases and liquids are below screening values.
Incompatible materials		N	L	
irritant		N	L	
mutagen		N	L	
poison		N	L	
strong oxidizer		N	L	
systemic poison		N	L	
PCBs		N	L	
asbestos		N	L	
Radiofrequency and microwave radiation		N	L	
Infrared radiation		N	L	
UV light		N	L	
Electromagnetic radiation		N	L	
Physical Hazards		N	L	
compressed gases		N	L	
cryogenics		N	L	
pressurized systems	Y		L	Compressed fluid system hazards are controlled through engineered systems at the wellhead, operating procedures, and periodic venting of the well
Radioactive Materials				
materials		N	L	
criticality		N	L	
sources		N	L	

Segment 4

All other buildings

Categorized as Low Hazard

Segment 4 contains office buildings and other buildings containing only commonly accepted and standard industrial hazards.

Implementation Schedule

All areas in FMU 77 are currently authorized under Facility Safety Plans:

Current

FSP Designator

Title

FSP-FMU77-1999-02.0

Facility Safety Plan for FMU 77

FSP-FMU77FH-1999-02.0

Facility Safety Plan for TA-57 Fenton Hill Site

These plans will be revised on the following schedules:

Revised FSP Designator	Segment	Description	Revise by
P-FM-FSP-2000-001.0	1 2	FMU-77 Experimental Facilities	September 30, 2000
P-FM-FSP-2000-003.0	3	Fenton Hill	September 30, 2000
P-FM-FSP-2000-004.0	4	FMU 77 Office Buildings	September 30, 2000